

REFUSED TO YIELD

Determined Action of an Investigating Committee.

MINNESOTA'S PLUCKY SENATORS.

An Attempt to Repeal the Books of the Coal Combine Checkmated—Will Try the Concept of Court Schemes—The Committee Will Ignore the Court.

St. Paul, Minn., March 17.—Action in repeal was begun by the members of the coal combine at 10 o'clock Thursday night to compel the sergeant-at-arms of the senate to deliver to John J. Rhodes, general manager of the Minnesota Coal association, all the books and papers taken from him on Tuesday. Mr. Rhodes giving bonds in \$10,000, that he would not destroy the documents, Sheriff Chapel started out to recover the books of the coal combine. The joint legislative committee had anticipated trouble and the sergeant-at-arms of the senate had sworn in a half dozen deputies.

Defied the Sheriff. When Sheriff Chapel appeared he encountered Senator Donnelly, who remarked to the sheriff, that if he secured the books it would be over the dead bodies of members of the legislative committee and its officers. Mr. Chapel then withdrew and reported the situation. At 9 o'clock they found Judge Egan of the district court of Ramsey county, and secured from him an order to the sergeant-at-arms of the senate and his assistants to appear in court on Saturday morning and show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court, for refusing to give up the books in their possession.

Will Ignore the Court. When they heard of this action the members of the legislative committee said the sergeant-at-arms would be instructed to pay no attention to the order of Judge Egan, and that the investigation would proceed, until the books had been thoroughly examined and their contents divulged to the public.

GOOD NEWS FOR SETTLERS.

Preparations to Open Cherokee Strip About to Begin.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Active preparations are about to be begun by Secretary Hoke Smith for opening the Cherokee Strip, under the provisions of the Indian appropriation act ratifying the agreement with the Cherokees. The ceded tract contains 1,144,623 acres, for which the government agrees to pay \$5,585,736, of which amount, the sum of \$95,794 is to be paid at once, and the remainder, \$3,860,000, in five equal annual installments, beginning March 4, 1895, the deferred payments to bear 4 per cent annual interest.

If, however, Indiana so desire they may realize at once on the sale of their lands, as authority is given them to issue a loan for the full amount, pledging the principal an interest due from the government. The preliminaries to be observed prior to opening the outlet to settlement by proclamation of the president will consume considerable time. Several allotments are to be made to Indians who were bonafide residents of the strip prior to November, 1891, and engaged in farming, and the strip is to be opened to settlement under the provisions of the act to organize Oklahoma territory. These allotments are to be confirmed by the secretary of the interior before the strip can be opened, and a list of them published for the protection of settlers.

Rules and orders regulating the occupation and settlement, must be prescribed and published 20 days before the issuance of the president's proclamation. Settlers are required to pay \$2.50 per acre for land east of 97 1/2 parallel and \$1.50 for lands taken between the 97 1/2 and the 98 1/2 parallel, with 4 per cent interest from date of entry, to date of final payment. The act provides for special reservations 16 and 26, and also for such other reservations as the president may determine.

Will Not Fight Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Senator Murphy of New York, was asked if the report was true that he would attempt to prevent the confirmation of President Cleveland's New York appointments.

"There is no truth in it whatever," replied the senator.

"How about the confirmation of Robert E. Maxwell and Edward B. Whitney?"

"The New York senators will do nothing to delay their confirmation. On the contrary they will aid in having them confirmed."

Probably Cause a Long Debate.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The senate committee on contested elections will, at its first meeting, take up the case of the senators appointed by the governors of the states of Wyoming, Montana and Washington. Senators-elect Mantle of Montana and Beckwith of Wyoming had their credentials presented to the senate some days ago, but Mr. Allen of Washington has not arrived. None of the gentlemen have been sworn in, and the indications are that the report of the committee will engender a long debate.

Will Soon Become Operative.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Authority has been given by President Cleveland to Secretary Gresham to exchange with Minister Grip certificates of ratification of the extradition treaty between the United States and Sweden recently ratified by the senate. The exchange will take place in a few days and the president's proclamation declaring the treaty in force will at once follow.

Accepted Raum's Resignation.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The secretary of the interior has accepted the resignation of Green B. Raum, as commissioner of pensions, and has designated Deputy Commissioner Andrew Davidson, to take charge of that office, until the appointment of General Raum's successor.

Acts Like Cholera.

PARIS, March 17.—A choleraic disease has been prevalent in the Orient for a week. In six cases it has been fatal.

ANNALS AT OMAHA.

RECORDED BY REPRESENTATIVE SHERIDAN.

LINCOLN, March 17.—(Genuine) meeting requested by the legislature hall this forenoon and blood flowed in the corridors of the state house. It was occasioned by an assault made by Representative Sheridan of Red Willow county on E. Rosewater, Sheridan took exception to an editorial paragraph which appeared in The Bee.

Mr. Rosewater was talking with Auditor Moore in the main corridor, when Sheridan dealt him a blow in the temple, knocking him down.

Sheridan at once clutched Mr. Rosewater by the throat and was choking him, when Hon. E. P. Roggen, ex-secretary of state, hit Sheridan between the eyes. Roggen's feet slipped on the matting and he went to the floor. Sheridan released his hold on Rosewater and jumped upon the prostrate form of Roggen and began belaboring him in the face.

Those who first arrived separated the belligerents, and Sheridan and Roggen were forced apart. Blood was streaming from the face of each, and gaping cuts and swelling bruises showed plainly where heavy rights and lefts had been sent home. Both parties were furious, and the intervention of a dozen men was necessary to prevent a resumption of hostilities.

Legislative Doings.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 17.—The house devoted itself to routine work, disposing of a number of committee reports. An attempt was made to adjourn over St. Patrick's day but it was defeated.

Resolutions were introduced providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the matter of Representative Kynner's insulting remarks to one of the female employes of the house.

In the senate the committee on railroads reported the maximum rate bill with the recommendation that it be made a special for Tuesday, March 21, but action on the matter was deferred. The bill providing for salaried clerks of the district courts of Lancaster and Douglas counties and making a reduction in the court costs of those counties of about 20 per cent, caused considerable discussion as did also the bill requiring wholesale liquor dealers to take out licenses.

Lost Their Lives In the Flames.

RICHMOND, Va., March 17.—A special to The Times from Charlotte, N. C., says: D. F. Dixon of this city, has just received word of the fatal burning of his wife and two children of his son, Thomas Dixon, at Rutherfordton, N. C. While Mrs. Dixon was sitting by a fire with her youngest child, the wind caught the cover of the table and accidentally turned over the lamp, which exploded and threw burning oil over the mother and children. The house and contents were burned. The remains of the victims will be brought to Charlotte for interment. During the progress of the fire Alex. McIntyre, a colored man, bravely entered the burning house and brought the mother out, at the same time pushing a third child before him, thereby saving its life. Mrs. Dixon lived until 1 o'clock next morning, but did not regain consciousness.

Northern Pacific Affairs.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The stock of the Northern Pacific railway was in great demand on the stock exchange Thursday. As high as 1.32 was paid for the loan of it. A special meeting of stockholders April 29, to vote on the sale of \$7,000,000 par value of the St. Paul and Northern Pacific stock, owned by the company for the purpose of paying off its floating debt, the stock was wanted for use at the meeting. The special committee headed by Henry Clews which investigated the affairs of the Northern Pacific is opposing the sale of the St. Paul and Northern Pacific stock and is said to be determined to depose Henry Villard from the management of the Northern Pacific.

Carter Held For Arson.

CHICAGO, March 17.—The coroner's jury inquiring into the responsibility of the Garden City Molding company's fire on North May street, Wednesday morning, and the death of two persons by a falling wall of that building, brought in a verdict finding that Lullie Chartier came to her death by injuries resulting from the collapse of the wall, and holding Stephen J. Carter, the principal owner, to the grand jury on belief that Carter set fire to the building. Carter was seriously injured at the fire and there are doubts of his recovery.

Ann Arbor Strike Getting Serious.

TOLEDO, March 17.—The strikers on the Ann Arbor road having refused to accept the terms of the settlement agreed to by the railroad officials and State Railroad Commissioner Kirby, a crisis is looked for when the Ann Arbor road will attempt to exchange business with other roads. Chief Arthur makes the statement that engineers on connecting lines will refuse to handle Ann Arbor freight, and that if any of them are discharged a general strike will be ordered.

Salmon Trust Dissolved.

PORTLAND, Ore., March 17.—The salmon cannery trust has been dissolved. The immediate cause is the withdrawal of the packing house of Hapgood & Winter from the combine. The present state of affairs is the most deplorable that has ever befallen the packers on the Columbia river. It means a loss of nearly \$300,000.

Epidemic of Measles.

OAKLAND, Cal., March 17.—The village of Isabel, five miles east of this city, is suffering from a measles epidemic, many cases proving fatal. The doctors report over 500 cases in the village and in the immediate vicinity. There have been 17 deaths in the past two weeks.

Want the Apportionment Set Aside.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 17.—A conference of Republican politicians was held here, and it was decided to institute suit to set aside the legislative apportionment act passed by the recent legislature.

Robbed a Bank Collector.

CHICAGO, March 17.—H. G. Fox, a collector for the First National bank, was held up and robbed of \$1,300, on one of the stairways of the courthouse at 1 on Thursday.

HAWAIIAN NEWS.

Annexationists Disappointed at the News.

THE ROYALISTS ARE JUBILANT.

The Question of the Disposal of the Public Lands—No Provision in the Treaty For the Solution of the Labor Problem.—Other Hawaiian Matters.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—The steamer Alameda has arrived from Sydney via Honolulu, bringing advices from the latter place up to March 5. They are as follows:

Annexationists Disappointed.

If the friends of annexation were elated on the receipt of the news brought by the steamships China and Honolulu on the 20th and 21st of February, they were correspondingly depressed when the Belgie put into Honolulu unexpectedly March 2 and it was found that the treaty, consummated by Secretary Foster and the Hawaiian commissioners, had not reached a vote in the United States senate. With the exception of Minister Stevens and a few other Americans, no one had expected a treaty to be arranged so speedily. It fact, it was known that certain of the commissioners had arranged their business affairs here with a view to being absent at least six months, and the fact that so important a measure had been prepared within a few days, led to the belief that the people of the United States appreciated the situation here, and were desirous of applying the remedial agencies to the difficulties under which the provisional government has been laboring.

Jubilant Royalists.

The disappointment of the American party on the islands was a source of much gratification to the Royalists, and it was not late in the day before the assertion was boldly made that the treaty would never pass the senate, that annexation was an impossibility, and that the new congress would carry out the policy of opposition to the acquiring of foreign territory, and would recognize the autonomy of Hawaii, at least to the extent of agreeing to the accession of Kainali, heir apparent, supported possibly by an American protectorate. The published letter of Secretary Foster to United States Minister Stevens from their point of view sustained the adherents of monarchical rule in the belief that the course of Stevens and Captain Wiltze of the cruiser Boston was not countenanced by the Washington government.

About the Disposal of Public Lands.

Asked as to the significance of the clause of the treaty relating to the special laws for the disposal of public lands and which clause is disappointing in its terms to certain of the provisional government, Mr. Stevens said any disappointment thereby must arise from a misunderstanding of the matter. The idea conveyed by the clause in question is the same as that which led public surveyors in the United States to oppose the granting of arid lands which may yet turn out to be the most important of our public domain. "You may rest assured," said Mr. Stevens, "that the United States does not intend to deprive the Hawaiians of their rights to these lands, but in the drawing up of this treaty it was necessary to remove all objection that might be raised at home by those who have studied the law on the situation. Of course no question is raised as to the ability of the provisional government to dispose of these lands with justice and fairness."

The Labor Question.

Regarding the labor question, which is one of the most important problems which will require solution under annexation, Minister Stevens said there was no provision in the treaty for getting rid of the Chinese and Japanese laborers now here, nor for prohibition of future Japanese immigration. The better class of labor, both Japanese and Portuguese, can be obtained without resorting to the contract system, the employer dealing directly with the employee. This is the view taken by Minister Jones of the finance department, in that he believes that the sugar industry must not be curtailed, and that cheap foreign labor is a necessity. Mr. Baldwin, the largest employer of labor on the island and who has about 2,500 hands at Maui, is not opposed to annexation, while Mr. Spaulding, an extensive planter of Kaim, is favoring it.

Want to Work Up Popular Sentiment.

So far as known no threats of violence or resorts to arms have been made, but it has been proposed that representations should be made to the English government in view of apparent antipathy to action by the United States. The chief object of these meetings, however, appears to have that of an effort to work up a popular demand for suffrage and representation in whatever government might be organized if the islands were annexed.

A correspondent was present at the meeting at which the Hawaiian Civil Rights league was formally organized. The meeting was called at the house of John Colburn, the late minister of the interior under Lilioukalani. Seventeen persons, all proposed members of the league, were the only ones present.

Blount on His Way to Hawaii.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Ex-Congressman Blount spent the day in this city and left on the Northwestern railway for San Francisco. He refused to talk of his plans, but information was gathered that he is to leave San Francisco on the cutter Rush as soon as he arrives at San Francisco.

To Combat Cholera.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 17.—Owing to the spread of cholera in certain districts in Russia, a congress of sanitary officials has been summoned to meet and arrange for protective measures against the disease. In the province of Poloda, which adjoins Galicia, and has considerable trade with Austria and Germany, the number of cases of cholera in the last fortnight of February according to the official report was 305, of which 59 were fatal.

Woman Suffrage in Michigan.

LANSING, Mich., March 17.—A bill extending the right of suffrage to women in municipal elections was defeated by the lower house of the Michigan legislature by a vote of 38 to 49.

New York Society in Waitima.

Out of the great excitement of the war came a fantastic party, a wild sort of Carriagole-frenzy, a society did strange things. Women would dance the german at a fashionable New York party with their hair hanging in long streamers down their backs, while the young men would wear those beautiful trousers for reins and drive the fair women with imitation whips. Every body was half mad. And when the war was over these women, to whom philanthropy had become a business, found it hard to return to the common everyday work of life. So Mrs. B. M. K. Darlow, one of the best and noblest of human beings, suggested that we should help the south. We went to work again at the dramatic committee and invoked Mr. Wallack. Mr. Jerome lent us the theater, and we really did some very good works, producing plays which were not stunted through, but had some resemblance to the real thing.

The money we made we sent to the clergymen of the south, who wrote of individual cases of distress. It was our pleasure to save the lives of sick children who needed more delicate food than their poor mothers could otherwise have procured. We used to receive most touching letters. Thus was the first effort at reconstruction attempted and carried through successfully. We tried to follow Grant at Appomattox and to be worthy of the last words of Lincoln.—Mrs. M. E. Sherwood in Lippincott's.

The Original Four Hundred.

It is generally thought that the saying that the only people in New York worth knowing can be numbered by 400 was originated by Ward McAllister, but it can be found in the Bible. Acts v, 36, which speaks of Theudas boasting himself to be somebody, to whom a number of men, about 400, joined themselves, who were scattered and brought to naught. The verse referred to reads as follows, "For before these days rose up Theudas, boasting himself to be somebody, to whom a number of men, about 400, joined themselves, who were slain, and all, as many as obeyed him, were scattered and brought to naught."

Another verse worth mentioning in this connection is from 1 Samuel xxii, 2, "And every one that was in distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented, gathered themselves unto him, and he became a captain over them, and there were with him about 400 men."—Keystone.

The Abbreviation of Zoological.

The tendency among English people to clip long words into short ones, or even into monosyllables, is notorious. Thus "cabriolet" has become cab, "omnibus" bus and so on. But the change of "zoological" into zoo is, to any one who knows the origin of the word, the most exasperating of all, and yet we now meet with "zoo" in well written journals, and I see the word is being advertised as the title of a book.

There is another variation, which comes simply from bad pronunciation, as when a cockney holiday maker tells you he has been to the "zoological." If "zoological" is to undergo a shortening, like that which has befallen "omnibus" and "cabriolet," let it at least become zoo. This would be correct as far as it went and would not be so excruciating as the de-stable zoo.—Cor. Notices and Queries.

Buying a Rare Book.

A good story was told on Sam McCanna at a certain book store the other day. During the holiday rush he went out to buy a book for his little girl. He went from one book store to another and said, "I want a nice holiday edition of 'The Prodigal Son.'" No one seemed to have the book. When Sam went home, he did not say anything to his wife, as the book was intended as a surprise Christmas present. The next day he determined to go in further quest of the book. But it was not to be found. The fun of it is Sam wanted "The Pilgrim's Progress," and somehow he got names mixed. He said the thing flashed across his mind in a dream two nights before Christmas, and he then got the book that he wanted.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Efficacy of "Chlorobrom."

A combination of which the name of chlorobrom has been given—a solution containing 30 grains of chloralamide and a similar amount of potassium bromide, in an ounce of menstruum—has come into considerable favor, according to some of the foreign journals, as an efficacious preventive of seasickness of short voyages. The passenger is recommended to take a podophyllin pill for one or two nights before the date of sailing, and when on board to remain for a time, before rough water is reached, in a horizontal position with eyes shut, and to take no food on short trips.

Powdered Foods.

Many artificial baby foods are manufactured and sold in concentrated form. For example, products advertised as "substitutes for mother's milk" are made from cow's milk, to which is added a sufficient quantity of sugar to correspond with the constituents of mother's milk. The water is removed from the mixture in vacuo, leaving a fine white powder, which is put up in packages. Finely powdered wheat flour and other nutritious vegetable elements are added in more elaborate preparations.—San Francisco Examiner.

Poor Business in a Theater.

When Charles Yale was experiencing wretched business during one week in the south, a brother manager asked if the people were treating him right.

An Amazing Scene.

Mr. Younghusband—Darling, you have been weeping. What is it, my sweetest love? Mrs. Younghusband—Horse radish!—Exchange.

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Notice to Creditors. STATE OF NEBRASKA, Douglas County. In the County Court of Douglas County, Nebraska, March 17, A. D. 1895. In the matter of the estate of Mathew C. Wilbur: The creditors of said estate and all other persons interested in said matter will take notice that the creditors of said estate will appear before this court on the 30th day of May, 1895, on the 26th day of July, 1895, and on the 26th day of September, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. each day, for the purpose of presenting their claims for examination, adjustment and allowance. Six months are allowed for the creditors to present their claims, and one year for the administrator to settle said estate, from the 4th day of March, 1895. This notice will be published in THE AMERICAN for four weeks successively prior to the 30th day of May, 1895. All claims not filed on or before the 26th day of September, 1895, will be forever barred from consideration in the final settlement of said estate. Witness my hand and official seal this 4th day of March, 1895. J. W. ELLER, County Judge

Notice to Creditors. STATE OF NEBRASKA, Douglas County. In the County Court of Douglas County, Nebraska, March 17, A. D. 1895. In the matter of the estate of Ellen Gorman: The creditors of said estate and all other persons interested in said matter will take notice that the creditors of said estate will appear before this court on the 19th day of May, 1895, on the 19th day of July, 1895, and on the 19th day of September, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. each day, for the purpose of presenting their claims for examination, adjustment and allowance. Six months are allowed for the creditors to present their claims and one year for the administrator to settle said estate, from the 4th day of March, 1895. This notice will be published in THE AMERICAN for four weeks successively prior to the 19th day of May, 1895. All claims not filed on or before the 19th day of September, 1895, will be forever barred from consideration in the final settlement of said estate. Witness my hand and official seal this 4th day of March, 1895. J. W. ELLER, County Judge. H. HORBLIT & CO., Staple and Fancy Groceries, 1611 LEAVENWORTH ST. We invite our FRIENDS to call and see us.